objectives of the Global Tiger Forum are as under:

—To promote a worldwide campaign to save the tiger, its prey and its habitat.

—To urge the international community to abandon use of tiger products and eliminate illegal trade in parts products and derivatives of tiger.

—To increase the protected area network of habitats of tigers and the interlinking corridors in the range countries.

—To promote a comprehensive legal framework and provide necessary financial and infrastructural capabilities for effective conservation of tiger.

—To implement programmes of eco-development with full participation of local communities living in and around protected areas.

—To promote appropriate programmes for training, scientific research, and awareness building and set up suitable mechanisms for the implementation of field programmes necessary to achieve effective conservation of the tiger.

—To elicit support and help of the Governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations and individuals for the protection of tiger, its prey and habitat, directed at a healthy build up of tiger populations throughout the range countries.

—To promote bilateral co-operation among range states for the conservation of tiger and its habitat.

Newsitems regarding epidemics in Delhi

5583. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH :
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the Indian Express of 7th March, 1994 under the heading, "laying the ground for epidemics in Delhi",

(b) if so, what are the facts in this regard;

(c) whether tons of municipal rubbish, hospital waste and drainage and sewerage water of Delhi finds its way to river Yamuna; if so, what are the details in this regard;

(d) what preventive steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard; and

(e) what are the details of steps taken to check the supply of contaminated water to the people and to prevent spread of epidemics in Delhi during the coming rainy season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) yes, Sir. According to the Government of Delhi, about 1000 tonnes of garbage is dumped daily at Bhalaswa landfill site. In addition, about 1150 million litres of partly treated and untreated waste water per day is discharged through 17 drains in Delhi. Only a small quantity of sterilized and uninfected hospital waste is dumped at this site.

(d) and (e) The land filling is done in a scientific manner to avoid the washing of garbage into Yamuna during monsoon. The garbage at the landfill site is compacted and kept covered to prevent any adverse impact on the groundwater quality or river water quality as a result thereof and also to prevent the possibility of spread of epidemics. Under the Yamuna Action Plan and the Government of Delhi's own plan, the present sewage treatment capacity of 1270 million litres per day is to be augmented to 2270 million litres per day to minimise the water pollution on account of discharge of

sewage into the river. Drinking water supplied by the Delhi water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking is wholesome and potable and conforms to the standards laid down by the Government. Further, in order to check supply of contaminated water, the Delhi water Supply & Sewage Disposal undertaking has launched a programme to replace corroded water pipes and removal of unauthorised on-line booster pumps by individual house owners.

मध्य प्रदेश की मकसूदनगढ जलाशय सिंचाई परियोजना

5584 **श्री राघवजी :** क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की मकसूदनगढ़ जलाशय सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत उस बांध का निर्माण किस जिले में किया जाना प्रस्तावित है, जिसका हाल ही में शिलान्यास किया गया था तथा इस परियोजना की सिंचाई क्षमता कितनी है और इससे किन-किन जिलों को कितना-कितना लाभ पहुंचने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि इस प्रयोजनार्थ प्रस्तावित स्थान डूब में आने वाला है और उस स्थान पर कीमती सागौन का वन है, यदि हां, तो बांध का निर्माण पूरा हो जाने पर कितने वृक्षों तथा कुल कितने हैक्टेयर भूमि के डूब में आने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त योजना को कब स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई थी और उपरोक्त कारकों को नजरअंदाज करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के अन्तर्गत विदिशा जिले में मकसूदनगढ़ सिंचाई परियोजना के निर्माण के लिये 129.53 है० वन भूमि के अंतरण संबंधी एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था । इस प्रस्ताव के अनुसार सिंचाई वाला क्षेत्र गुना जिले में पड़ता है। इस परियोजना का कुल कमान क्षेत्र 2725.00 है० है ।

(ख) इस पूरे वन क्षेत्र की वनस्पतियों में अन्य विविध प्रजतियों के अलावा मुख्य रुप से सागौन है । प्रभावित वृक्षों की कुल संख्या 76,000 है । डूबने वाला संभावित वन क्षेत्र 121.89 है० है ।

(ग) वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के अन्तर्गत मकसूदनगढ़ सिंचाई परियोजना को औपचारिक अनुमोदन 20 अप्रैल, 1993 को दिया गया था । इस प्रस्ताव पर निर्णय वनस्पतिजात और प्राणिजात पर इस परियोजना के संभावित प्रभावों तथा संगत जानकारी पर सावधानीपूर्वक विचार करने के पश्चात लिया गया है ।

Loss of Forest Wealth due to fire in the country

5585. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:
SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of fires that took place in the forests in the country, State-wise and particularly in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu and Kerala during the last three years;

(b) the year-wise and State-wise figures thereof;

(c) how many were major fires among them;

(d) how much forest wealth has been lost in these fires; and

(e) what steps are being taken to prevent forest fire with details thereof?

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